

RESTORATION.
We call attention to the proceedings of a meeting held in Grundy county, on the 6th inst., in reference to the great work of restoration. The hearts of the people begin to yearn towards the good and powerful government which they desired, some under the wild frenzy of the hour, and some from terror of Confederate coercion. Men of Tennessee, by all you love upon earth, by all that is good and honorable, rally again under the stars and stripes.

Our very intelligent correspondent at Carthage (a hearty Welcome Home! to him), makes a very true observation in his letter in to-day's Union when he says that, "It is a very great mistake to suppose that the rebel leaders, great or small, can be of any service in restoring the government. If they retain their influence with the masses, the Union will have none." The people, assisted by original Union men, must achieve the restoration of the government. The leaders of the rebellion must be punished and forever proscribed. It is a mistake to suppose that their influence must be curbed. That is destroyed already. To invite or even allow the Harries, Hays, Humphreys, Marshalls, and J. F. Davies to co-operate in restoring the Union, would only be perpetrating their power.

Governor Johnson, accompanied by his private Secretary, Col. Browning, returned on Friday evening from a visit of several days to the front. His trip was extended as far as Fayetteville, in Lincoln county, but a short distance from Huntsville. The army is in motion, and will very probably take possession of Chattanooga without resistance. Refugees report Bragg moving in the direction of Atlanta, and that his force is greatly weakened and disorganized. We cherish a strong hope that by the first of September we will have possession of all of glorious East Tennessee. There is no power in the Southern Confederacy equal to resist the great army which is on its march to Chattanooga.

A dispatch from Winchester, published yesterday's paper, stated that Col. Truesdale has been relieved from the position of Chief of Police, to be succeeded by Lieut. Bracken, of the 4th Indiana cavalry. Nobody, we suppose, will regret the change, as the former Chief of Police, whether justly or otherwise, had become universally odious, both among soldiers, officers, and citizens, especially loyal citizens.

The rebel General Holmes died in Arkansas recently of delirium tremens. Thus another traitor has gone by his own hand, to the bar of God to answer for the dreadful sin of treason and rebellion. What havoc death has made among these men of late. Stonewall Jackson, Van Dorn, Yancy, Holmes, Little, Crow, their Indian allies, and many others have passed to their final account.

We have had a conversation with an intelligent and highly respectable gentleman from North Alabama, where he has been residing since the evacuation of that section of country by General Buell. He has had ample opportunity to obtain correct information, and states that what has been reported about the demoralization of Bragg's army is well founded. It is so greatly demoralized that he thinks it cannot be depended upon in battle; the Tennesseans especially being averse to participating any further in the war. He does not think any attempt will again be made to bring them this side of the Tennessee river.

There is a great deal of destitution and suffering in North Alabama; the people being chiefly confined to a scant supply of flour, meal, and vegetables for food. Meat is not to be had, except in the smallest quantities. The prospect ahead for the winter is dark and dismal. Unless relief is afforded the poor, hundreds must die of starvation.

The Knoxville Register announces the arrest of James M. Meek, Esq., a leading citizen of East Tennessee, on a charge of treason against the Jeff. Davis despotism. Mr. Meek is the Attorney General for the Knoxville Judicial Circuit. Judge John C. Gant has also been arrested by the rebel authorities in East Tennessee.

Is relief never to come to the long-tried, long-suffering people of noble East Tennessee?

Professor Hackley, of Columbia College, New York, wrote to Jeff. Davis in 1860: "MY SYMPATHIES ARE ENTIRELY WITH THE SOUTH." Will some of our New York contemporaries inform us with what party this Professor Hackley is now acting? We suspect that he voted for Horatio Seymour, and belongs to the "Constitution-as-it-is-Conservative-Habeas-corpus-Union-as-it-was-Armistice-Peace-party."

The Knoxville Register of the 9th inst. learns from "a reliable gentleman" just from Nashville, that Gov. Johnson addressed, "his two negro regiments" in front of the Capitol recently. The Register may as well lie as hard as it can; it has only a few weeks to live.

Terms of Restoration.
A Republican exchange says, that "All appearances indicate that the Federal Government and the loyal people through accredited channels must soon take into grave consideration the great question: On what terms shall the seceded States be re-admitted into the Union?"

Objecting to the word "re-admitted," as implying the occurrence of a fact which never existed, namely, that some States have succeeded in getting out of the Union, we think that there can be no great difficulty in arriving at a solution of this question. It is certain that individuals, not States, have forfeited their political and civil rights by committing treason. These men must not be suffered to take a part in the administration of State or National affairs, until the pending difficulties shall have been finally settled, and an amnesty can be safely granted to all who have not forfeited their lives. We think it perfectly clear, that the polls, at the next election in this State, should be guarded from the presence of the rebels just as they were at the late election in Kentucky. Every intelligent man must see this clearly. Tennessee is just as much in the Union to-day, as she ever was. Governor Johnson is the Executive of a State in the Federal Union, just as much as he was, when he was twice elected Governor of Tennessee by the people. While the State has never been out of the Union and lost none of her "rights," thousands of her citizens have expatriated and disfranchised themselves, by being participants in treason. When the State shall be at peace we may then safely discuss other terms on which, a magnanimous government, inspired not by the spirit of persecution, but of necessary justice, shall restore them to their former privileges.

The Cotton Commission.
A dispatch of the 13th inst., from Winchester, Tenn., to the Cincinnati Commercial, says:

The General, in the past two days, has created quite an agitation among the cotton speculators. Abuses of a disgraceful character are being made known. A military commission has been appointed to investigate the charges and ferret out the offenders. The money monopolizers have been promulgating the streets to-day under guard.

The wires are in requisition, and the utmost activity, with the General as the motive power, prevails to arrest every one in the department in the least connected with the abuses in question.

The matter will be thoroughly sifted by the Commission, which is composed of Major General Stanley, Brigadier General Davis, Lieutenant Colonel Langdon, of the First Ohio, and Lieutenant Colonel Ward, of the Tenth Ohio.

Anticipate some important developments. Rumor implicates some prominent officials.

It is surprising that this investigation has been so long delayed. Unless rumor is greatly at fault, several "prominent officials" have for some time been paying almost exclusive attention to the cotton trade, to the detriment of the public interest, and we trust that the commission will probe the matter thoroughly, without fear or favor to any man.

We have had in this Department an "Army Police," which has been very severe on minor offenders, but we have not heard of an instance where this police has attacked the class of offenders alluded to in the dispatch we have quoted. Now, let the commission establish these disgraceful charges, if they be true, or disprove them if they be slanderous. Whether they be true or calumnious, they ought, in justice to the parties implicated to be settled. The fact is notorious that these cotton orders have been a humbug from the beginning. It would have been far better if there had been no orders issued on the traffic at all, and the trade had gone on without any restrictions. We would much prefer this to seeing officers demoralized, corrupted, and distracted from their duties by being in partnership with gang of speculators who manage to carry on a brisk trade in spite of all orders. When such things occur, the public will suspect favoritism. If the Commission will arrest this evil, it will deserve the thanks of the nation. Many at present believe that certain officials who have been thrusting inquisitorial glances into everybody's business, under pretext of watching smugglers, contraband dealers, and swindlers, have not succeeded in lessening the amount of evil practices in this Department, but rather increased them. Let the investigation be a rigid one.

We are informed that one of General Cheatham's servants, who has been with him since the beginning of the war, arrived here a few days ago, from Chattanooga, from which place he escaped some three weeks ago. The boy states that Bragg withdrew most of his soldiers from that place some time ago, leaving only a few to guard his rear, and make a show of fight. The boy heard that they would all go to Atlanta.

A Cheat Unmasked.
Everybody knows that the conservative organs proclaim, on all occasions, that they are for "the Union as it was." The Philadelphia Press remarks, in this connection:

The Ohio Statesman is the organ of that party in Ohio, and is published under the eye, if not absolute direction, of S. S. Cox. It declares "the restoration of the Union as it was, with the Constitution as it is, is impossible." As the Statesman is the organ of Vallandigham, it probably agrees with him, and favors the division of the country into four confederacies, which shall be virtually independent of each other, have a common Congress, and be ruled by minorities.

Besides, many of the leading copperhead conservative journals are declaring that the South should be conciliated by the offer of new guarantees incorporated in the Federal constitution. This is as if a court of justice were to decree a salary of \$1,000 per annum, to a convicted felon, on condition that he would cease his offenses against society. The Louisville Journal, one of the most dishonest, corrupt and malignant newspapers in the land, which has all along been a noisy advocate for the "Union as it was," i. e. "slavery as it was—only a good deal more so," has openly repudiated the Vallandigham cause in Ohio, and falsely asserts that the Union party of Kentucky is opposed to Bragg. The hearts of these traitors are in the Southern Confederacy. The Emancipation ordinance lately passed by the Missouri State Convention, was voted for mainly by pro-slavery men, who saw that the system was fast tumbling to pieces, and sought to prop its tottering timbers for a little while by an emancipation act, the effect of which they thought would stop the slavery agitation. Nevertheless, the copperhead conservative organs are much incensed at the action of the convention. They say that the Emancipation act was a gross outrage upon the rights of slaveholders. It is plain that the conservative journals are the mouth-pieces of negro-slavery. When Tennessee begins the Emancipation movement the fiercest opposition she will encounter will be from the pro-slavery conservative newspapers of the North, who are anxious to save slavery for the purpose of making it the basis of a political party, as it has been in times past.

The Louisville Journal, the howling Vallandigham and slavery-worshipping organ, manufactures this enormous lie: The Cincinnati Gazette asserts that the Ohio Democracy as a body supports Mr. Vallandigham in consequence of his peculiar views respecting the war and not in spite of those views. This will do to tell the abolition marines. The intelligent and unprejudiced men of the country know better. The Democracy of the North does not approve Mr. Vallandigham's views; nor does the Ohio Democracy. And he who asserts the contrary misrepresents consciously or unconsciously the current history of the nation in the interest of the nation's deadly foes.

The falsehood of this is susceptible of the clearest proof. The supporters of Vallandigham in Ohio are opposed to the prosecution of the war as zealously as Wickliffe was. They are all "not another man nor another dollar" folks. The Cincinnati Enquirer, the Ohio Statesman, the Cleveland Plaindealer, and all the Vallandigham organs in Ohio, were Wickliffe papers, and denounced Bramlette's election as the result of muzzling the Democracy of Kentucky. And so says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, the Chicago Times, the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, the Indianapolis Sentinel, and the St. Louis Republic. If the miserable Journal told the truth when it charged Wickliffe with being opposed to the war, and the Vallandigham organs in other States lament Wickliffe's defeat, it is not perfectly clear that opposition to the war and sympathy with the Southern rebels is the spirit which inspires the Vallandigham party? The fact is that the Journal is at heart opposed bitterly to the subjugation of the slavery rebellion, and would oppose the war vehemently to-day were it not largely interested in contracts and speculations connected with the army. For the present its purse is deeply interested in the prosecution of the war. Its goods are money and negroes.

The New York Times, says that those persons who have been sent "beyond the Union lines" are in a quandary. All the secession exiles sent away South from St. Louis and other loyal places, were ordered not to put themselves again within the Union lines during the war, under penalty of being dealt with as traitors. But the "Union lines" do not remain where they were when the exiles were sent over, but are continually advancing, and now include again many of the exiles that lately supposed themselves safely in Dixie—having gone away down into the Cotton States on the Gulf. The question arises, in the degree of banishment canceled by the advance of the Union army? Are the exiles at liberty when placed again within the Union lines by the voluntary act of the Government? Or must they run away, so as to keep themselves banished?

We presume that the exiles must "keep marching on" like the disembodied soul of old John Brown. Certainly, they will not desire to remain under the "despotism of Lincoln."

MURDER AT KEYSBURG, KY.—We learn that Dr. Rice, and another Union citizen, were murdered by some "Southern Rights" men at Keysburg, Logan county, Ky., a few days ago. Dr. Rice was a peaceable man and stood high in the community. Both of the murdered men had incurred the ill will of the rebels on account of their firm loyalty. Keysburg is a den of treason.

Additional Views of the London Paper-American Affairs—Personal.
The steamer Saxonia, which arrived at New York on Monday, brings English papers of the 20th ult., one day later than those quoted in our yesterday's issue. We make a few extracts:

THE END OF THE WAR ATTRACTING.
The London News says: "The London News is admitting that the project of establishing a separate Government in the South never was so gloomy as now. Even the Times seems half inclined to sound the retreat, and to seek refuge in the Federal Union. The period has nearly arrived for receding to the well known expedient of publishing contradictory articles in contiguous columns, with the consoling certainty that some at least of the views advocated will turn out tolerably well."

It is a fact universally admitted that the Southern rebellion has been admirably managed. From the time when the first gun was fired against Fort Sumter until the present moment, the very ablest men in the South have been at the head of affairs. No one denies the remarkable ability of Jefferson Davis and his colleagues, or that the military and naval officers selected by him have amply justified the wisdom of his selection. The plans of the Confederates have been most sagaciously formed, and the best use has been made of such resources as they could lay their hands upon. On the other hand, the Northern Government have been guilty of grievous mistakes.

The Southern armies are still commanded by Johnston, Beauregard, and Jefferson Davis. The lines which they have to defend are more restricted, and therefore they are in a better position for rapid concentration, while the Northerners are further removed from their base, and therefore more exposed to be attacked separately. Nevertheless, we find that almost on the same day, and that on the 4th of July, the whole Confederate line, from the Potomac on the east coast, to the Mississippi, has been compelled to fall back. By no inglorious route, by no sudden surprise, but by months of warning as to where the attack was to be made, has this calamity fallen upon the South.

If the past history of the civil war proves anything, it proves that, so long as the affairs of the South are conducted by Jefferson Davis and his friends, failure, if failure comes, cannot be due to any want of ability, or of the knowledge how to make the best use of resources. The weapon may break in the hand of the South, but so long as it can be wielded it will be wielded with the most consummate skill.

But the simple truth is that the weapon has broken—the resources are exhausted. And the ability of the Southern leaders is the most conclusive proof that such is the fact. So long as they had the means of recruiting their armies, they stood their ground against their adversaries—may by skillful management, they seemed to multiply their numbers. But now that the fighting population is exhausted, they are compelled to yield along the whole line. But if it be true that the resources of the South have failed, it is vain to expect any permanent revival or success. It is of course possible that the North may still suffer partial defeat. But there is no doubt that if they persevere as they have hitherto done, they must before very long achieve a permanent victory, and dictate their own terms.

THE LONDON TIMES APPOLOGIZING FOR THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

The Times, in the course of a long article on the New York riots, says: "It is impossible for Englishmen to deny that the leaders of this mob have a good deal to say for themselves. There is no such conspiracy in this country, unless such a shadow as the militia ballot, or such a memory as the proscription should be alleged to the contrary. We have been so greatly in want of men as to bring upon ourselves a gross insult from the United States by some alleged attempts to enlist British subjects within their territory; but at least for half a century no British subject has been enlisted in the British army, and against his will by any British law or authority. Our army is not a slight one in proportion to our numbers, and with work far beyond that of any other army, it is a man a volunteer force."

Now, then, that the idea of a forced conscription should be new and distant to the Irish immigrants at New York, who were, of course, prominent in this disturbance. There is no Irish grievance of this kind. On the contrary, the national pride has been touched by the hesitation of our Government to accept the services of Irish volunteer corps. This is the reason, there is no doubt, that every Irishman will be only too happy to fight when the occasion requires it, and there is consequently no need for drilling him, for infusing martial ardor, and habituating him to the use of arms.

What a raving, vulgar, shallow-pated creature, is JEFF DAVIS, after all the extravagant praises heaped upon him by his admirers. Take the following paragraph from his last appeal to the Southern people: "You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at not less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and your children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose a policy of plunder, that your homes shall be laid in ruins, and your wretches whose atrocious cruelty has stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection, and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes; and they debauch an inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising them the indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of their treachery, conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurried from their seats of power."

Now every word of this is a lie "dear paid than the Turk's tribute." The United States seeks to exterminate Southern women and children! Does any man believe one word of that? Look at New Orleans, Memphis, and Nashville, where the Government fed the starving families of soldiers in the rebel army. Rich rebels in this city promised to feed the families of those who would fight in JEFF DAVIS'S army, but when the day of trial came, Governor Johnson had to step forward and save these desolate women and children from a horrid death. Gen-

The Price of Flour.
(From the Richmond Dispatch 6th.)
"Flour, under the exorbitant manipulation of speculators in the life-blood of our country, has suddenly become very scarce in this market, and exceedingly high in price. Within the past few days, hundreds of barrels of this staff of life have been spirited off by railroads to secret hiding places elsewhere, there to remain till famine places again bring it into market. Will the Government and people stand by and see the country overrun and ruined by these vampires in trade, who care for nothing but gold and its equivalent? Has the Government no power to rid itself of these parasites? Are the people powerless, that they should stand with folded arms till speculators have deprived the army of subsistence and starved to death the wives, children and widows of our beloved soldiers? Rather than to submit to such fearful results, let every speculator in the necessities of life be hauled to the court, and made to receive the bullets and bayonets of that hated foe whom they are striving to assist in crushing out the liberty and happiness of the South."

"The Dispatch" "Flowers of rhetoric" about "bullets and bayonets" will hardly increase the supply of that more substantial flour which is the staff of life, and is produced not by the idle bluster of Virginia and South Carolina lions, but by the toil of the honest, and hard-fisted muddler.

Horatio Seymour seems ambitious to get into a debate with the President. Horatio is not half so great a man as he thinks he is.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

DIED.
On Friday the 4th inst., ANNANTAVIA HOKAN, after a life of several months. The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her funeral at 2 o'clock, this evening, (Sunday), from her late residence on High street, 5th Floor above the Rock Church.

THEATRE.
DUFFIELD & FLINN, Managers.
LATE C. HAMILTON, Stage Manager.
S. P. SIMONS, Treasurer.
JOHN BERNARD, Director of Music.
GEORGE BURT, Musical Artist.
SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON.
SECOND WEEK OF
MISS KITTY BLANCHARD.
Monday, August 17th, 1863.
FEMALE GAMBLER;
OR, PLOT AND PASSION.
DANCE BY
MISS KITTY BLANCHARD.
SINGING.....By A. STEWART.
TWO BONNYCASTLES.
Dress Circle.....50 cents.
Gallery.....25 "

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Office Depart. Commissary,
Nashville, August 15, 1863.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Warehouse, corner of Market and Broad sts., 401 boxes Bacon.
17 barrels Bacon.
1 Tierce Bacon.
SAM. J. LITTLE.
NOTICE.
ON THE 10TH DAY OF MAY, 1863, DENNIS CANNON executed to my order sundry Notes, for Thirty Dollars each, of which notes twenty-four now remain unpaid, are past due, and are in the hands of C. W. Nance, formerly my agent. All persons are forbidden to borrow, trade for, or in any way use, any of the said Notes, and the payment thereof to any other person than myself, has been stopped.
J. H. DICKSON.

\$5 Reward.
STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM DR. JENNINGS', on North High street, one dark Brown Horse, Mule, 15 or 16 hands high, lame in right hind foot, taken or strayed on Thursday, August 12th, 1863.
A HORSE, about 7 years old, with one white hind foot, and black face, with a black saddle cloth on, put in company with my Hays, on Front street, near Hays's stable, on Saturday. The owner can find him at my house, about two miles from Nashville, on the Brick Church Pike.
S. H. JONES.

LOST.
ON FRIDAY MORNING, 14TH INST., NEAR the corner of Market and Commerce streets a POCKET BOOK,
With a gum elastic band, containing about \$25; a Dead Furse, with 25 cents in it; a Pocket Re-see; a pass from the Provost Marshal, to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. A reasonable reward will be paid if the finder will leave them at the Office of T. Smith.
aug15-20

M. N. PARMELE,
Grocer and Commission
MERCHANT,
NO. 15
South Market Street,
Nashville, Tennessee.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE AND WILL BE CONSIDERED receiving a choice supply of Groceries, Liquors, and Sutter's Goods, and have on hand
20 barrels Knoxia Salt, just arrived;
25 barrels of Whisky, various qualities;
20 cases of Brandies, Wines and Gigs;
200 boxes Brandies, Whisky and Wines;
50 barrels Coffee, Sugar, and other articles.
Sardines, Prunes, Pickles, Macaroni, Preserves, &c., &c.
Coffee, White and Brown Sugar; Cigars and Tobacco; and Cheese.
Also have on hand, Refined and Foreign Coffee Mills, Turbines, Silencers, &c.
To all of whom I invite the attention of Suters and others wishing to purchase.
M. N. PARMELE.
aug15-17

WANTED TO HIRE OR PURCHASE.
A Good Top Buggy, with or without Harness. Persons having such articles can hear of a good opportunity to let or sell the same, by addressing Box No. 31, P. O., Nashville.
aug14-21

WANTED.
ANY PERSON WISHING TO LOAN \$8,000 or \$10,000, For a term of one or more years, can be amply secured by applying to
A. NELSON, Agent, Cherry street, near Union.
aug14-19

FOR SALE.
THREE OR FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, in the City and in Edgefield, at prices varying from \$3,000 to \$10,000. Apply to
A. NELSON, Agent, Cherry street, near Union.
aug14-19

GRAIN WANTED.
The Highest Market Price Paid in Cash for Wheat
At the Refining Mills, near the City Water Works, or at J. O. Fisher & Co.'s, 65 Broad street, between College and Cherry, South side.
aug15-19

EXCHANGE.
SIGHT DRAFTS
ON
CINCINNATI,
NEW YORK, and
LOUISVILLE.

We will furnish Sight Drafts as above, for any amount, which can be Cashed at par in any town in the North, or Northwestern States.

A. G. SANFORD & CO.,
Exchange and Money Dealers,
MERCHANTS' BANK,
College Street, between Union and the square.
FEB-14-63

LEE S. DUNN & CO.,
No. 25 Union Street,
Pay the Very Highest Price for all sorts of
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS,
Including Vouchers, Horse Receipts, &c., &c.
Nashville, May 19-61

GREEN & GREEN,
Nashville, Tenn.,
43 College street.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.,
Main and Fourth

HATS, CAPS, DRESS FURS,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
Particular attention given to style and quality, and all goods warranted as represented.
Shirts Made to Order.
LINEN, MUSLIN, AND WOOLEN SHIRTS made to order from measurement and warranted to fit. A Complete Stock of Military Hats and Caps Always on Hand.
March 10-13

FISHEL AND BROTHER,
No. 60 Main street, Nashville, Tennessee.
No. 51 North Market st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SUTLERS' GOODS.
FOR
SUTLERS.
JUST OPENED AND IN DAILY RECEIPT OF A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SUTLERS' GOODS,
Of all descriptions, which we offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices.

SUTLERS AND MERCHANTS
Are respectfully invited to inspect our Stock.
We defy competition as to quantity, quality and price; our main object being to establish a permanent business here.

FISHEL & BROTHER,
Old Stand of M. Sulzbacher, Nashville, Tennessee.
aug15-19m

TO STATIONERY DEALERS.
Consisting of
Note, Letter, and Cap Paper;
Buff and White Envelopes, assorted;
Arnold & Butler's Writing Fluid;
Port-Folio, Pens,
Memorandum Books, &c.
Dealers will do well to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Nashville, August 9, 1863-1m

A. C. KIRTLAND,
AT
C. D. BENSON'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 31 Union Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND WELL selected stock of
stationery,
CONSISTING OF
Note, Letter, and Cap Paper;
Buff and White Envelopes, assorted;
Arnold & Butler's Writing Fluid;
Port-Folio, Pens,
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Nashville, August 9, 1863-1m

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At the Refining Mills, near the City Water Works, or at J. O. Fisher & Co.'s, 65 Broad street, between College and Cherry, South side.
aug15-19

FINE MILITARY GOODS.
N. DERBY.
FINE
MILITARY CLOTHING,
OFFICERS' OUTFITS,
DRESS AND FATIGUE UNIFORMS.

56 College Street,
Nashville, Tenn.

All the new and desirable styles to be found at DERBY'S Military Clothing House. Put and complete Stock now on hand, and offering at low prices.
Tousles and Single Breasted Coats, all ranks.
SKELETON JACKETS.
Fine dark and light blue Dressing Pants, Skirt, Infantry and Cavalry.
Fine French Flannel Blouses.
Washington Mills do do
Pants and Vests, to match.
Fine Cashmere Shirts,
Under Shirts, Silk, Linen, all the new styles.
Linen, Cotton and Woolen,
Linen and Cotton Drawers.
Anglo Flannel Underwear
Three Thread Socks,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
New style Paper Collars, very desirable.
Ties, Scarfs, &c.

THE PATENT ARMY HAT,
BLACK AND DRAB,
Bureaus Hats, and Caps of every style worn, in the Armies and Ordnance.
Presentation Swords.
Steel Scabbard (Life Swords).
Field and Line Swords.
All the desirable patterns.
FINE THREE ROW EMBROIDERED SHOULDER STRAPS, Regulation, very fine.
Military Trimmings, of all kinds.
Belts, Collar Skin, and Embroidered Leather.
Spurs, Gauntlets,
CASTOR GLOVES,
LISLE THREAD AND SILK GLOVES
Rubber Clothing,
Valises, Trunks,
and Harnesses,
Folding Military Chairs, and
Beds, &c., &c.
One door from the square, 56 College st., Nashville.
July 19-15.

D. H. COWAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN FINE
BOURBON AND RECTIFIED
WHISKIES,
WINES AND BRANDIES,
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 724
MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain and Produce solicited, and promptly sold at the highest prices.
All kinds of Merchandise and Groceries purchased on commission in this or Cincinnati market, and shipped with dispatch.
Refer to any of the Merchants of Nashville (aug15-1m)

WALKER, McKERNAN & CO.,
U. S. CLAIM AGENTS,
Nashville and Indianapolis.
WALKER & McKERNAN, McKERNAN & TERRY AGENTS, 41 Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn. SUTHERLAND & McKERNAN, 105 N. Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

U. S. CLAIM AGENTS,
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